

elongate, rather cylindrical, insect, with the elytra proportionately longer, as compared with the thorax, than in any British example I have seen.

Trachyphlæus aristatus, Gyll., and *T. olivieri*, Bedel (= *squamulatus*, Ol.).—The characters depending on the bristles of the elytra, which are often abraded, are not very satisfactory for separating these two species. I propose the following:—

- A. Scape of antennæ nearly straight, gradually dilated to apex; eyes larger and less prominent..... *T. aristatus*, Gyll.
 AA. Scape of antennæ angled outwards about the middle, and rather strongly dilated from the angle to apex; eyes smaller and more prominent..
T. olivieri, Bedel (= *squamulatus*, Ol.).

I am indebted to Captain Deville for pointing out the difference in the scape, which seems to have escaped notice previously. Mr. E. W. Morse took both the above species last August in some numbers, together with *T. alternans*, Gyll., and *T. scabriculus*, Linn., on the banks of the river Witham, below Boston, Lincs., under cut herbage, left in heaps to rot.

13, Oppidan's Road,
 Primrose Hill, N.W. :
 January 15th, 1909.

PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AND INJURIOUS THRIPS.

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.E.S.

ORDER THYSANOPTERA.

SUB-ORDER TEREBRANTIA.

FAMILY THRIPIDÆ.

ANAPHOTHRIPS ORCHIDACEUS, *sp. nov.*

(The Yellow Orchid *Thrips*).

♀. Length, 1.15 mm.; width of prothorax, 0.35 mm.

Colour, yellow; eyes black, a dark brownish patch behind each eye, uniting in the centre line at base of head, and continued across the prothorax and mesothorax to base of wings. Fore-wings and antennæ brownish-grey.

Head slightly longer than the prothorax, one and three-eighth times longer than broad, widest before base; front evenly rounded, and dorsal surface behind eyes finely striated. Eyes prominent, black; ocelli large, sub-approximate, inwardly margined with crimson crescentic patches, and almost touching. Maxillary palpus three-segmented, with the apical joint nearly twice the length of the second. Antennæ set below vertex of head, and narrowly separated at base; greyish-brown, white at apex of third and fourth joints, and base of fourth and fifth; third and fourth joints narrowed at apex; fifth widest at apex; sixth as wide at base as apex

of fifth and tapering to tip, two and one-half times as long as the two-jointed style.

Prothorax wider than head. Pterothorax one and one-quarter times the width of prothorax, longer than broad, the metathorax tapering to abdomen. Legs moderately long, a stout spine on the inner side of each hind tibia at tip. Fore-wings dark brownish-grey, veins darker, a row of stout spines on the outer edge; hind pair lighter.

Abdomen elongate-ovate, widest at the fifth segment, where it is only slightly wider than pterothorax: transverse, brown dorsal patches on segments two to seven, largest on the second segment, and diminishing in size to seventh. Spines on apical segments nine and ten long, and those at posterior angles of segments seven and eight not quite so long.

Habitat: Wylam-on-Tyne, Northumberland; Kew Gardens, London; Glasnevin Gardens, Dublin. Injurious to various bothouse Orchids, *Odontoglossum*, *Cypripedium* and *Zygopetalum*. I am indebted to the late Geo. Nicholson for the specimens from the Kew Gardens.

Though the arrangement of anal spines differs from that in all other species, I can only refer this insect to the genus *Anaphothrips*, Uzel, and, apart from this, it may at once be recognised by its distinctive coloration. I have a single mutilated specimen of the male, which has a pair of very short, stout spines at the apex of the ninth abdominal segment above.

This species is the "Yellow Thrips" or "Yellow Orchid Thrips" of most horticulturalists.

Winlaton-on-Tyne:

December 17th, 1908.

SOME PHORIDÆ IN DUMBARTONSHIRE IN 1908,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

BY J. R. MALLOCH.

During the year 1908 there was but little addition made to the species already recorded belonging to the section of the *Phoridæ* with spinous tibiæ, the only two which occurred being *vitrea*, Wood, and *gracilis*, Wood. Of the former I obtained three ♂♂ on the hillside above Bonhill. The only specimen I found of *gracilis* was one ♀, which agrees in all particulars with Dr. Wood's description of the species, but a ♂ which I have had for some time unrecognised in my collection, differs in having no bristle at the base of the middle tibiæ.

Of the species belonging to the group with four scutellar bristles and without tibial bristles, lately dealt with by Dr. Wood in this Magazine, I have taken several species, one of which I find has not